

POETRY AND POTATOES.

The writer of the following lines seems to have quite as much taste for good potatoes as for poor poetry. The verses are copied from that quizzical paper, the Boston Carpet Bag:

THE EYE I LOVE.

Let the artist and the poet
Paint the eye of melting blue;
Talk of Heaven, when it looketh
Its low-drooping fringes through.

Let the lover sigh and languish,
Half enraptured at the shrine
Of some proud and peerless beauty,
With the spell of two dark eyes.

Let the sweet bewitching hazel
Shed its arrowy rays of light—
And the grey eye beam contentment,
Like a star upon the night.

Yet from blue, and black, and hazel,
And grey eyes less rapture drink I,
Than I feel when fondly gazing
On the new, sweet, mealy pink eye.

THE SILVER BIRD'S NEST.

A stranded silver's epaulette
The waters cast ashore;
A little winged rover met,
And eyed it o'er and o'er.

The silver bird no pleased her sight,
On that lone little nest,
She knew not why she should deny
Herself a silver nest.

The shining wire she pecked and twisted,
Then bore it to her perch;
While on a flowery twig 'twas curled,
The bird can show you how;

But when coming of that bright stuff
The cunning builder bore,
Her house to make, she would not take,
Nor did she covet more.

And when the little artisan,
With neither pride nor guilt,
Had entered in her pretty plan,
Her resting place had built,
With here and there a plume to spare,
About her own light form,
Of these, inlaid with skill, she made
A lining soft and warm.

But do you think the tender brood
She fondled there and fed,
Were prouder when they understood
The sheen about their head?
Do you suppose they ever rose
Of higher powers possessed,
Because they knew and peeped and grew
Within a silver nest?

A MINER'S SERMON.

A young physician, who, after having received his diploma from one of our Medical Colleges, finding that there was no chance of gaining a livelihood by the practice of his profession in the place of his nativity, concluded to pack up his tools, and emigrate to the Land of Gold on the Pacific. There he found no better encouragement in the practice of medicine, for which he had been duly prepared, and licensed. As a last resort, he turned miner, and exchanged the scalpel for the pick-axe. In a recent letter to a friend at home, he embodies a sort of valedictory sermon to his last pursuit, which is well worth perusal. We copy it for the edification of our readers:

"Why will ye dig?"—Son of man! for the light of whose presence my spirit yearns, and my bowels gumbleth, dost thou ask me why? Is it not written that fortune smiles upon fools? And for the sake of these smiles, hath not thy servant been making a fool, yea an ass of himself, in vain? For five years and ten days he has sojourned in this place—he has delved into the water—he has torn ancient rocks from their resting places, and removed them afar off—he has labored with his brooches in parts not to be spoken of—he has rooted into the mud like unto a swine. His hand hath grown long—the skin upon his hands and face hath changed its color until he is now likened unto a wild beast, and his garments are rent and soiled, so that "sackcloth and ashes" would be as fine as linen and purple to him. He would find food on husks, but there are none. Yea, he who in times past was wont to fair sumptuously, and to grumble over greater delicacies than were piled upon the table of Dives, now snuffs with gladness the fragrance of pork and beans, and knashes his teeth impatiently over a frying slapjack. He bolth a raw onion with unspeakable avidity. Potatoe skins, from his presence, vanish from before him, and dogs loiter in vain for the bones. He sighs for the flesh pots of Egypt, and mourns over the barrenness of the land. In his sleep, nevertheless, the good angel of the past designs to visit him, and delightful visions are opened to his recollection, for a delicious "bill of fare" floats before the mind of the dreamer, and he orders "oysters and terrapin for six," only to awaken to his infernal slapsacks and molasses.

All this hath thy servant endured. Is he not then a fool, an abomination in the sight of wisdom? And is it not unto such, and such only, that fortune smiles her favors? Yet she hath deserted me. I approach her and she fleeth. I "double on her trail," and she tareth away! I await her coming and she stands still. I secrets myself in her path, and seize her unawares that she glideth off, as though I had caught a hog by his grained tail. *Sic transit*, I exclaim, as with a sick heart I revile poverty and curse fortune.

Lol are not these evils? And wherefore should they be visited upon thy servant? Surely he hath not sinned as other men sinners? He hath not coveted his neighbor's ox, nor his ass, nor his man servant, nor his maid servant—for he is known to thee that there are no maid servants here. He has added by the "Law and the Prophets," but the profits have not abided by him!

Now, therefore, I renounce these diggings—I abscinduate the premises—I "ramose the ranch"—I take off—I put on—I take off—I take on—I depart with my scrip or pocket, taking no heed for the morrow, for the morrow takes no care of me. Five days shall have passed, the shirt tail of thy servant will be waving in the breezes of the Nevada. A remnant of it will be mailed upon the highest mountain to which he crosses, an emblem of the extremity to which man may be reduced in the land of Ophir. Yet think not, Oth Elisha, that I would rend my garments for this alone. Verily, I say unto thee, an evil genius hath long pursued me. She hath followed close upon my footsteps, and every thread and fibre of my shirt tail are familiar to her eye. And if, in her pursuit of me, she should gaze upon this relic in the solitary fastness of the mountain, she will at once recognize it, and believing me to have been torn and destroyed by wild beasts, she will retrace her steps, and thus I will escape her.

I go hence, Elisha, unto this town of Sonora, where it has been prophesied that thy servant will heal the sick, and prosper with amazing prosperity. As Moses reared the serpent in the wilderness, for the children of Israel to look upon and be cured of their infirmities, so will I elevate my tin among the Gentiles, that they may gaze upon it and be made whole. Their offerings of gold and silver will be acceptable unto me, and if they live not afterwards, peradventure they may find treasures in Heaven!

A STEAM MONSTER.—They have gotten up, in Boston, the greatest "Yankee notion" of a steamer that we ever heard of. It is to be of iron, and of the following dimensions: Keel 700 feet in length, deck 500 feet, beam 80 feet, hold 60 feet. The saloon to be 200 feet in length, with accommodations for 8,000 passengers. There are to be sixteen engines, with 5,000 horse power. The maximum speed contemplated is thirty miles per hour, and the ship is expected to make the passage from New York to Liverpool in five days.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Flour stagnant. Bulk pork—sides 6c. Provisions declining.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE—THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

We published yesterday Gen. Cass' brief reply to Mr. Mason on the subject of the Monroe doctrine. We are much surprised at the view taken by the Virginia Senator. The whole world has looked upon the Monroe declaration as the assertion of a great and comprehensive principle in regard to the affairs of this continent. It received a contemporaneous interpretation similar to the one now put upon it by the people of this country. Any other interpretation narrows it down from a great principle, intended for all time, to a mere temporary expedient, and instead of preventing injustice to the memory of Mr. Monroe, strikes down one of the proudest pillars of his fame.

We understand Mr. Mason to raise this point in regard to the Monroe declaration concerning the South American republics. That it was simply a protest against the extension of "the system" of the allied powers to this continent. That system was, says Mr. Mason, "the system by which those powers of continental Europe had been banded together—the system which recognized none but a legitimate throne, and which bound the sovereigns to each other to protect each in his throne, because it was legitimate." According to Mr. Mason, the Monroe doctrine has no general application, and "cannot again be resuscitated by the American government, unless the same contingency were to arise which brought it into being." That is, unless the powers of Europe were again to band together for the purpose of upholding each other's rights, and were to attempt to extend their combined operations to this continent. We can never assent to such an interpretation of the Monroe declaration. It robs it of all its virtue. That declaration was intended as a formal and official protest against all European interference in the affairs of this continent (outside of the then existing European colonies or dependencies,) whether that interference was attempted by a "Holy Alliance," or by any single foreign power. The following extract from Mr. Monroe's annual message to Congress in 1823, embraces his famous declaration:

"In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of the hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

Here Mr. Monroe makes a two-fold protest: first, against any attempt by the allied powers to extend "their system" to any portion of this hemisphere; and, second, against the interference of any European power for any purpose, in the affairs of those governments whose independence we have acknowledged. We do not think, with Mr. Mason, that Mr. Monroe meant by "the political system of the allied powers" simply that system by which they were banded together to uphold each other's rights. We think he obviously meant their system of monarchical government, and aimed his protest against the extension to this continent of monarchical principles. In another portion of the same message Mr. Monroe again speaks of the "political system" of the European powers, and says no one "can believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord." Adopt what? The system by which these powers were "banded together" for mutual protection? or their system of monarchical government? A common sense construction of his language teaches us that Mr. Monroe meant the latter. Any attempt, then, on the part of the European powers, to propagate their principles of government on this side of the Atlantic would be in the face of the Monroe doctrine, and would call for prompt resistance on our part.

But Mr. Monroe did not stop here. He went farther, and expressly protested against the interference of any European power, for any purpose whatever, in the affairs of any nation of this hemisphere whose independence we have acknowledged. He did not confine his protest to the combined interference of European powers. He did not confine it to the South American States, although the mediated interference in the affairs of those States was the immediate cause of the protest. He wisely seized upon this mediated interference as the fit occasion for asserting a principle comprehensive enough to embrace the whole hemisphere, and if maintained in its integrity, calculated to rid the new world of the intrigues and tangle of alliances of the old. Confining the declaration to the States "whose independence we have acknowledged" was not confining it to the States then in existence. Every State whose independence we have acknowledged since then, or whose independence we may hereafter acknowledge, comes fairly within the spirit and true intent of the declaration. Nor did Mr. Monroe confine himself to any particular kind of foreign interference. He comprehended every species of interference when he used the language "for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny." Mr. Monroe knew that if one kind of interference was permitted, every other kind would follow; and from attempting to settle the dispute of the petty American States, European powers would proceed to engraft upon them monarchical forms of government. To be effective, a protest against foreign interference must be thorough and complete; and such Mr. Monroe certainly designed his to be. It was in this view, that the late interference of England and France in the affairs of St. Domingo was violative of the Monroe doctrine. It was an "interposition for the purpose of controlling" to a certain extent "the destiny" of the two powers on that island—the independence of one of which, at least, we had acknowledged. It was a kind of interference which we cannot safely permit, because sure to be followed up by attempts to propagate on this continent the European form of government.

As a part of his general plan for staying the progress of European interference in the affairs of the New World, Mr. Monroe laid it down, in the same message from which we have quoted, "as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." Thus he covered the whole ground, and embraced every method by which foreign nations might attempt to control the destiny of this hemisphere. He protested against all future European colonization on this continent. He protested against a combined effort by European powers to propagate their political system here. And finally, he protested against the interposition of any of these powers in the affairs of any American government for any purpose whatever. If we are wise, we will not attempt to narrow down the bold and comprehensive stand taken by Mr. Monroe against foreign interference. For a quarter of a century, European nations have given to the "Monroe doctrine" the just and liberal interpretation desired by its author, and have refrained, in a remarkable degree, from interference in the affairs of the American continents. At the present time some of them, we fear, have an "itching palm" for such interference. How unwise then in American statesmen to invite such interference by destroying the efficacy of that solemn protest which has hitherto prevented it in so signal a manner! It is to be hoped that the views of Mr. Mason on this subject will not receive the stamp of public approval.

F. C. DUNNINGTON, Esq.—A writer in the last Democratic Herald suggests to the democracy of Maryland, F. C. Dunnington, Esq., as a suitable person to be placed on the democratic ticket for a seat in the lower branch of the next Legislature. We have known the gentleman thus complementarily spoken of for many years. He possesses fine talents, is highly esteemed by all who know him for his private worth, and is withal a self-made man. We like to see such men honored, and know that the generous democracy of old Maryland will delight to honor them.

A LETTER FROM GEN. PIERCE.

The following touching letter was written by General Pierce to a personal friend soon after his retirement from the United States Senate on the death of a beautiful and manly boy, his cherished son, in reply to a letter of condolence. A later, and still more melancholy bereavement, gives it an additional interest that all will appreciate. General Pierce writes as a Christian should write, yet as one, who, under the sorrowful circumstances of the case, must also "feel it like a man."

My Dear Friend: You have been often in my thoughts since I received your affectionate letter of the 10th inst. It was one of the earliest of the kind from my personal friends soothing and grateful to me at the time. And it has been pleasant since, to think of you as among those who have truly sympathized with us in this dark hour of overpowering affliction.

Under bereavement, like this world trifling—Oh, how very trifling do most of the cares and purposes, and plans of this world appear! We can hardly realize how it is, that our hearts have been so engrossed in little matters of the day. We open our eyes, as it were from a dream, upon the realities that are around and before us. We see "passing away" written upon all things of this world. We feel that we are mere sojourners, probationers here, and soon to estimate with an approximation to truth the great interests of eternity, as compared with those of time. I do earnestly desire to keep awake to these matters; not to fall into the spell, where, as it were from necessity, we look through a false medium, which places eternity so far off, and gives to the things of time such vast magnitude and disproportionate importance.

I remember well the conversation on our ride to the G., to which I suppose you refer. The convictions of my judgment have long been hard and decided, but the little influence they have had upon my life is a sad illustration of the grace truth "With the heart man believeth unto righteousness."

Our dear boy was ill three weeks, and the last four days of his life was a period of much suffering. In the midst of our deep sorrow I find inexpressible relief in the thought that "it is well with the child." He said much to use his own expression, "of the blessed Jesus," especially on the Sabbath. And now his indelible impressions and childish fancies are exchanged for full knowledge and never ending fruition. He is, as we firmly believe, "in the land of the living."

On the beautiful rose of youth. He was a bright, affectionate, manly boy—the pride and joy of his father's heart—the light and life of our home. We now feel, and must long continue to feel his loss. We are conscious of his absence every day. We weep, but the cup of sorrow is not unmingled with rich consolation.

I have many things to say to you when we meet. Till then, your stricken friend, FRANK PIERCE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Jan. 21, P. M.—The Africa arrived on Sunday. The French Government has contracted for Tobacco at the following rates: Virginia 96 francs 97 centimes per hundred kilograms; Kentucky 71 francs 31 centimes; Maryland 85 francs 37 centimes.

Mr. Rives has presented his credentials to Napoleon. It is reported that a territorial misunderstanding exists between France and Austria.

Kosuth is coming to America again. Corcoran—Past two days in better demand for better grades. Sales of the week 43,768 bales. Speculators took 2,300 bales; exporters 6,000 bales; fair Orleans 64; middling 54; fair Mobile 54; fair upland 54; middling 54.

E. Wetherman, of Amsterdam, has failed for £30,000, owing to the forgeries of Priest. The ship "Provincialis" for Liverpool, with 600 tons of pork, was lost, the crew saved.

A large foreign fleet, wind bound in the Mersey.

The government of France has contracted for 53 screw steamers to ply between Cherbourg and American ports.

The death of Madai has not been confirmed. The Portuguese tariff is unfavorable to England. McHenry says wheat is 1d. dearer, flour 2d. 3d. higher. Corn quiet. Scotch pig market 2d. 3d. lower.

A meeting of the iron and coal masters of Staffordshire and Shropshire has been held, at which they resolved to maintain the prices of last week. Buyers offered £10 15s. for iron, but no sales were made for less than £11, regardless of quality. The copper dealers have determined upon an advance of 25 per cent.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE.—The controversy upon the construction of this fine structure is now assuming a new and unusual shape. It is intimated that the U. S. Marshall, some time in February, will be on hand to obey orders, and "abate the nuisance." Then opens the conflict between the high and formidable authorities, the act of Congress making it a national post-road, and the verdict of the U. S. Supreme Court declaring it a nuisance.

"How will this end?" people up there are asking, and nobody can reply satisfactorily. It is supposed, however, that a new legal question will come up, and this save out-door trouble.

The Wheeling Times says the structure is over 1,010 feet in length, the span the largest in the world, built at a cost of nearly \$200,000, by a company of capitalists, under a charter obtained in 1847. It is 92 feet above the water, and 21 feet wide, and supported by 12 wire cables, each 1,380 feet long and 4 inches in diameter, and each containing 572 strands of No. 10 wire. There is a carriage-way of 17 feet, and two foot-paths, each 24 feet wide. The towers on the Wheeling side are 158 feet above low-water mark, and 60 feet above the abutment on which it stands. On the other side, they are 21 feet lower.

PAINFUL REMOVAL.—We understand that a letter has been received in this city, from San Francisco, California, announcing that intelligence had come down from the mountains to the effect that A. M. Robertson, Esq., formerly of the Nashville True and Free, and well known in this State as a most estimable gentleman, had been murdered in the vicinity of the mine for a large amount of money he was supposed to have in his possession.—*Memphis Enquirer*, 29th.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Whilst the steamer James Robb was on her way up from New Orleans, a panic was spread among the passengers on board, by the alarm of fire. Mr. Moon who was one of the passengers, and destined for this place, was so severely affected by the panic, that he sank down in a chair and died almost instantly. He had with him a considerable amount of money and valuable baggage, all of which were safely delivered to his relatives in Memphis by the officers of the Robb.—*Memphis Enquirer*.

The telegraph a few days ago gave an account of the loss of the ship St. George. The following more detailed account will be found interesting:

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.—A heartrending disaster occurred to the emigrant ship St. George, on her voyage to New York from Liverpool, the particulars of which our readers will find in the English papers. The ship was crowded with Irish emigrants, and on the 24th of December took fire at sea, during the prevalence of a terrible storm. The flames raged with frightful effect, and soon spread through the ship. Eight passengers were suffocated in the smoke before they could reach the deck. The remainder, a large portion of them women and children, assembled on the poop deck, and soon the flames burst out around them.

Thus threatened with death in two of its most terrible forms, the situation of the poor creatures was heartrending in the extreme. Fortunately, at this juncture, the ship Orlando, from Mobile for Havre, bore in sight, and the humane commander of that vessel, Mr. C. W. Brown, immediately started between decks, and twenty-eight persons were either burned or sunk with the ship, making the total loss of life, as far as known, fifty-one souls.

The tempest raged so violently that the Orlando subsequently had all her sails blown away, but succeeded in reaching Havre in eleven days, short of provisions and water.

The St. George had on board 127 emigrant passengers, most Irish, and a crew of 25 men. Capt. Bramson, the commander of the unlucky vessel, did his utmost to save the passengers confined to his charge, and the conduct of Captain White of the Orlando, and the high-prowed steamer, the ship boat was kept in service for sixty-four hours in plying between the two vessels, by which means 101 out of the 152 souls on board were rescued.

Much sympathy was enlisted on behalf of the survivors, and a subscription for their relief was commenced.

RACE OF A MADMAN.—John Madden, an Irishman, living in Warren, while in a state of delirium, on Thursday morning of last week, left his family of children whom the mother had entrusted to his charge for a few days, and taking off his boots and stockings, and coat, which he left by the way side, ran from Warren to Spencer, a distance of twelve miles, before being overtaken, although immediately after he left he was hotly pursued with horses and carriages. The race occurred during the severe storm of that morning, and when Madden was overtaken, his feet and legs were badly frozen, and his feet much enlarged by contact with the frozen earth. His flight through West Brookfield, Brookfield and East Brookfield, in the face of the storm and almost in a state of nudity, is described as frightful, while his speed was almost that of a deer. He was taken back to Warren, and upon being asked whether he was going, he said he "quessed he was going to sign the pledge."

—*Barnes Gazette*.

The Cincinnati Enquirer thus bulletines the old musty claims that are being constantly trumped up against the government:

CLAIM FOR NOAH'S ARK.—We see it intimated that a claim is about to be urged before Congress for indemnity to the direct heirs of the Honorable Mister Noah, who, it will be recollected, had his big boat badly stove during high water, a long while ago, upon one of the bars of the Rocky Mountains. This comes from the war with Mexico and the acquisition of California, which, of course, brought into the possession of our Government the point of country where the accident happened with all its responsibilities. As the claim will be well authenticated, and large enough to warmly interest the attention of Congress, there are high hopes among the petitioners that it will go through quickly. The story is now greatly enlarged, and revised. None but those who can vote it through are allowed to buy.

COMMERCIAL.

Nashville, Feb. 1. Corcoran.—The Africa's news received Monday night gave additional force to the market, and sales were made of about 200 bales at 75¢ 65. Other sales were made, the character of which had not transpired when we left the market.

New Orleans, Jan. 25.—The entire sales of Cotton in New Orleans, from the 1st of January to the 24th, inclusive, of an eighth of a cent had taken place. Middling was quoted at 19 1/2 to 20 1/2 cents. The sales of the week comprised 49,000 bales.

New York, Jan. 21, A. M.—Flour—Sales of 4,500 bbls, State 8 1/2 to 9 1/2. Cons—Sales of 500 bushels white at 70c. Pork heavy. Lard dull.

STEAMBOAT REGISTER.

ARRIVED.—Feb. 1, Shipper, Burksville, Tempest, Paducah. DEPARTURES.—Jan. 21, Mustang, Paducah; Feb. 1, Ship per, Paducah; Senator, Paducah; Toledo, No. 2, Paducah; John Simpson, Cincinnati.

River still receding at this point, with about three and a half feet on Harpeth.

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS.

We are requested to say that A. R. C. W. ROBERTSON, who were burned out by the late fire, on College st., have taken store No. 16, South side of the Square, near Nichols corner, where they would be pleased to see their friends and customers. Where they have and are constantly receiving large additions to their stock, direct from the manufacturers, East, lately purchased by one of the firm for their regular spring sales, which they are now determined, under the circumstances, to sell wholesale and retail at unusually low prices to close out the entire stock. Feb 2-1y

ADELPHI THEATRE.

J. S. CHARLES AND D. T. ASH, MANAGERS.

Second night of the Re-engagement of Miss Eliza Logan, WEDNESDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 2nd, will be presented the Tragic play of *The Stranger*. Mrs. Haller, Miss E. Logan—Stranger, Mr. Ash—Robertson, Mr. Charles. Come Song by Mr. Irvine. To conclude with the comedy of *Simpson & Co.*—Peter Simpson, Mr. Logan—Bronzeley, Mr. Charles—Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Carter.

Admission—Box and Parquette 75 cents—Second Tier 50 cents—Colored Box 25 cents—Colored Gallery 25c. Doors open at 4 1/2 to 7—Curtain will rise at 7 1/2.

FOR PADUCAH.—The regular packet DDD FELLJAW, J. C. LASS, Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on Wednesday the 2d inst., at 10 o'clock. A. R. For freight or passage apply to J. C. LASS, at A. HAMILTON, Agent. Feb 2

J. T. NATHUSET ROOFER AND WATER PROOFER.

It is deemed necessary for to say anything in favor of this mode of Roofing; the constant increase of its popularity for the last seven years that it has been tested in nearly all parts of the Union, is the best evidence of its utility and value. The roof shows for itself.

Office in Spruce Street, second door from Cedar st. in Moore's block. Feb 2-1y

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SALE.—1000 Bbls No. 1 Kanawha Salt, for sale by W. H. GORDON & CO. Jan 3

THE Trustees, in accordance with the Charter, submit the following statement of the business of the Company for the year ending the 31st December, 1852, to wit:

By amount reserved on the 1st January, 1853, \$1,322 28
Interest account 880 44
By Premiums rec'd, Fire Department, \$37,817 96
Marine do 84,073 39
Life do 9,169 07—70,542 42
\$80,441 77

To Expenses at home \$7,435 24
do of Agents 4,091 15
Losses paid—Fire Department 96,145 29
Marine do 21,078 27
Life do 2,017 21
To Re-insurance and relinquished rights 2,489 50
To Interest on Guaranty Capital 864 00—63,967 17
Balance Profits of the year \$27,100 97

Assets OF THE COMPANY. \$34,144 78
In the hands of Agents 12,361 63
On accounts due 1st inst 8,207 15
Cash in hand 2,262 29—63,515 97

It will be perceived that the premiums received the last year were \$3,474 52 less than the preceding year, whilst the profits have increased \$2,517 78. The apparent reduction in our receipts was caused by the withdrawal of three Agencies during the year. Our business at home and at our three remaining Agencies is evidently rapidly increasing. The Board have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent on the "Accumulated Profit" payable to the holders of scrip on demand also a dividend of 15 per cent on the earned premiums to and inclusive of the 31st day of December last, for which scrip will be issued as heretofore. The annual election for nine Trustees and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 25th proximo. Each \$20 of accumulated scrip, and each \$50 of unexpired premiums—each, each share of "Guaranty Capital" will entitle the holder to one vote. C. J. F. WILKINSON, Secy. Feb 2-1y

COACH MAKING. The undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken the old stand of C. T. Watson, No. 11, Dearborn st., where they intend to carry on the business of MAKING all his branches. We will keep constantly on hand an assortment of Carriages, which we will dispose of on reasonable terms. Carriages of every description made to order promptly. Repairing done on reasonable terms, and the public may rely upon getting their work when promised. Work entrusted to us will be warranted to be of the best workmanship and materials. Feb 2-1y

BLACKSMITHING.—Every description of BLACKSMITH'S WORK executed in the best manner on liberal terms.

HORSE SHOEING.—We have in our employ experienced farriers, and the public may rely upon getting their horses shod in the nearest manner. All work entrusted to our care will be under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors, and no pains or expense spared to give satisfaction to all. We respectfully solicit from the public a liberal share of their patronage. Feb 2-1y

CHARLES W. SMITH, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

SCHOOL, Law, Medical, Religious and Miscellaneous Books, Also, Blank Books and Stationery, at lowest prices. Country Merchants, and School Teachers supplied on the most favorable terms. Nashville, Tenn., Feb 2

THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF PA. A. J. GILLIST, President. Capital \$250,000

Office on College street, over the Mutual Protection Ins. Co. Will take fire risks in limited amounts on city or country property. Policies issued and Losses adjusted and met at the office in Nashville. Jan 3

JOHN G. FERGUSON, Nashville, February 2, 1853

NOTICE.—In consequence of the Fire on Friday morning, we were compelled to suspend business for some time, but will commence again as soon as we can procure a suitable house, of which description we have given notice. We have no friends who are indebted to us, and to Edwin, Brown & Co., will come forward and settle up without delay, that we may meet our own engagements promptly. We can be found at No. 15, on the square—John Nichols' old stand.

We would also take this occasion to express our grateful thanks to those who have kindly favored us and our grateful acknowledgments to the friends of the Press, and to citizens, to whose exertions we are mainly indebted for what of our goods were saved, and to those kind friends who sympathize with us in our loss. Feb 2

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS.—MR. EVANS, lately of the house of Messrs. Ewin Brothers, has been engaged by us to attend to the Prescription Department of our house. Our friends may rely upon their Prescriptions being compounded with accuracy and neatness, and with the purest and most select medicines. Orders, by day or night, will be promptly attended to. Feb 2

HERRMAN S. SARONI, Professor of Vocal Music, Instrumental Music and Composition.

Thurs.—One Dollar a Lesson, payable quarterly. Letters addressed as above, will meet with prompt attention. Feb 2-1y

R. F. BELL, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, Opposite Seawane House, College st. No. 23. Feb 2

FRESH ARRIVALS.—25 bbls St. Louis Flour, best brand; 5 bbls St. Louis Golden Syrup; 10 kegs Nails; 20 dozen Buckets; 10 bbls Leaf Sugar, No. 1; 10 bbls Leaf Sugar, No. 2; 10 bbls Powdered Sugar; 1,000 Sugar cured Beefcans; 10 dozen Zinc Washboards; 100 boxes 1/2 and 1/4 boxes Star Candles; 50 bbls Ohio Irish Potatoes; 50 kegs H. W. Flour; 25 bbls Sugar House Molasses; 80 bbls Clover Vaseline; 100 1/2 and 1/4 casks; 200 bbls Kanawha Salt; 100 sacks fine Salt; 20 bbls and half bbls Molasses. In store and for sale low for cash by R. F. BELL. Feb 2

SUNDRIES.—20 kegs assorted size Nails; 50 kegs No 1 and 2 Mackerel; 90 new Wash Tubs. Also many other articles in the grocery line which will be sold low for cash.